

The Bulletin's Circulation in Norwich is Double That of Any Other Paper, and its Total Circulation is the Largest in Connecticut in Proportion to the City's Population

## PLANNING TO MEET SUBMARINE MENACE

President Wilson Authorizes Expenditure of \$115,000,000 to Speed Up Naval Construction

TO SUSPEND 8 HOUR DAY ON ALL NAVAL WORK

Secretary Daniels, With President's Approval, Has Ordered the Graduation of the First and Second Classes at the Naval Academy—New York Navy Yard Has Been Ordered to Begin Building Sixty Submarine Chasers of the 100-Foot Type, to be Completed in Sixty to Eighty Days—Navy Officials Estimate That Within Four Months a Fleet of 2,000 Patrols and Chasers Will be Ready for Action—President Wilson is Expected Within the Next 48 Hours to Indicate Definitely That a Virtual State of War Exists.

Washington, March 19.—Preparation for aggressive action by the navy against the German submarine menace began today at the direction of President Wilson.

The president authorized the expenditure of the \$115,000,000 emergency fund provided by congress, to speed up naval construction and to provide special additional war craft and the suspension of the eight hour labor law in plants engaged on naval work.

Immediately afterwards Secretary Daniels ordered the New York navy yard to begin building 60 submarine chasers of the 100-foot type, to be completed in from 60 to 80 days.

Cadets Ordered Graduated.

With the president's approval, the secretary also ordered the graduation of the first and second classes at the naval academy. The first class will go out on March 29, releasing 172 junior officers to fill existing vacancies, and the second in September, furnishing 292 more to the fleet, warships otherwise would be available.

While the energies of the navy will be concentrated for the present on efforts to get into commission a new class of destroyers, the navy is also planning particularly to destroy submarines and guard the coast, warship building generally will be speeded up under the recent agreement with private builders and with the funds now made available.

Government to Monopolize Market.

Engines for the "chasers" to be turned out by the New York plant will be bought from private manufacturers in time to have them installed promptly on completion of the hulls. Bids for 200 or more additional craft of the same type, "cruiser boats," as they are to be designated, will be opened next Wednesday. Mr. Daniels has called upon the entire small boat industry to get into commission as many as possible, as the number that could be turned out at high speed. He plans to monopolize the market with government orders.

A large number of privately owned motor craft available for navy use may be drawn upon at any time. Retired naval officers have been at work along the coast, and the navy is buying boats for a month. Contracts have been made for their purchase and a telegraphic order will make them government property overnight.

Volunteer Crews Enrolled.

Volunteer crews for the boats have been enrolled among yachtsmen and others along the coast. Commanders of naval districts are being urged to get out and begin work with virtually no delay.

Navy officials estimate that within four months a fleet of 2,000 patrols and chasers will be ready for action. It is planned to assemble the volunteers within a few days to begin actual operations as soon as possible.

Patrol Off American Coast.

In this connection, officials say it is planned to establish a submarine-proof patrol off the American coast. Since the visit of the German submarine U-13 to Newport last summer, it is believed necessary to provide for protection of American harbors in the event of war.

Settlement of Threatened Railroad Strike Approved.

By Frank Trumbull, Chairman of Railway Advisory Committee.

Washington, March 19.—Settlement of the threatened railroad strike here today was approved in a statement here today by Frank Trumbull, chairman of the railway executives' advisory committee and chairman of the board of the Chesapeake and Ohio.

To Suspend Eight Hour Law.

Recent naval contracts were let with the understanding that the eight hour law would be suspended during the construction of the five battle cruisers and six destroyers recently assigned to them at the greatest possible speed. The department will meet extra pay and other expenses due to the speeding up.

Situation Will Be Thoroughly Discussed at Cabinet Meeting Today.

Washington, March 19.—President Wilson is expected within the next forty-eight hours to indicate definitely that he believes a virtual state of war exists between the United States and Germany.

News received from Plymouth that fifteen men, some of them Americans, had been drowned when the American merchant ship Vigilance was sunk without warning by a German submarine.

## Cabled Paragraphs

Smallpox Prevalent in Germany.

London, March 19, 8.21 a. m.—Reports reaching London from Scandinavia and Holland that the smallpox is increasingly prevalent in Germany, with an unusual percentage of fatalities owing to the decreased power of resistance of the people.

MOODUS MAN SUICIDES AFTER SHOOTING BROTHER

Fell Dead at the Feet of His Mother, Who is 82 Years Old.

Moodus, Conn., March 19.—John Sipples, aged 60, lies dead in the old homestead, on the Westchester road, today, the victim of self-inflicted wounds after he had shot and wounded his brother, Jeremiah, aged 52, who is now at the Middlesex hospital in Middletown.

The brothers had a quarrel yesterday afternoon. What it was about Jeremiah will not say. He did admit that both had been drinking. Jeremiah left the house to milk a cow, followed by John, who shot him in the arm. Then John went upstairs, secured a shot gun, sent a charge into the body, walked down stairs and fell dead at the feet of his mother who is 82.

Jeremiah walked into the village and called on another brother, Joseph, to whom he told the story. Jeremiah was in such bad condition from his wound that he was sent into Middletown.

Mrs. Sipples is so weak mentally through age, that she is unable to tell about the incident. She knew little about the quarrel.

John Sipples has been married and has two sons and two daughters with whom he has not lived. Jeremiah is unmarried.

The homestead is in a remote part of the town and nothing was known of the matter until Joseph reported it.

## CANNING INDUSTRY HURT BY TIN PLATE SHORTAGE

Government Agencies Are at Work to Rectify the Matter.

Washington, March 19.—The tin plate shortage threatening to cripple the country's food canning industry was taken up today by government agencies.

Secretaries Redfield and Houston urged the war and navy departments to keep the tin plate situation in mind in any arrangements they made with steel manufacturers. At the same time Daniel Willard, chairman of the transportation committee of the national defense council, telegraphed to railway traffic managers asking them to class tin plate with foodstuffs in any future freight emergency.

"Unless a steady flow of steel sheets to the tin plate makers, of tin plate to the can makers, and of cans to the food packers, the tin plate shortage of the war and navy were told, the country will lose a large part of its important food supply."

The canning season begins immediately and continues until the late fall.

Steel manufacturers of the country were informed by Mr. Redfield and Mr. Houston that their co-operation was necessary to avert a tin plate shortage.

## 15 OF VIGILANCE CREW LOST THEIR LIVES

Survivors Were in Lifeboats From Friday Morning Until Sunday Afternoon.

Plymouth, March 19, via London, 8.26 p. m.—Fifteen members of the crew of the American steamer Vigilance lost their lives when the steamer was torpedoed by a German submarine. The survivors were in lifeboats from Friday morning until Sunday afternoon.

Among those drowned were several American citizens, including Third Officer Nellis F. North, a former engineer at Adelphi. This information was given out by Captain Frank A. Middleton of New York, who, with the survivors of the Vigilance, has reached the mainland.

To The Associated Press Captain Middleton said today that his vessel was sunk without warning by a submarine on Friday morning, with the weather clear. Between 7 and 10 minutes after the steamer was struck she foundered.

Two lifeboats were lowered and the crew of forty-three men got into them. Only two of the crew, the ocean, however, twenty-five men were thrown into the water. The boats of the captain and the mates picked up ten of the men, but the other fifteen were drowned.

## PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD HAS RAISED EMBARGO

Conditional Upon Reciprocal Action by Connecting Lines.

Philadelphia, March 19.—The Pennsylvania Railroad company today raised the freight embargo on its own and affiliated lines, but will continue to enforce a reciprocal action by other railroads until they agree to take freight from the Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, March 19.—The Pennsylvania Railroad company today raised the freight embargo on its own and affiliated lines, but will continue to enforce a reciprocal action by other railroads until they agree to take freight from the Pennsylvania.

## SETTLEMENT OF THREATENED RAILROAD STRIKE APPROVED

By Frank Trumbull, Chairman of Railway Advisory Committee.

Washington, March 19.—Settlement of the threatened railroad strike here today was approved in a statement here today by Frank Trumbull, chairman of the railway executives' advisory committee and chairman of the board of the Chesapeake and Ohio.

"In view of the great crisis which the nation faces this morning, I think the disposition made of the labor controversy was both wise and patriotic," Mr. Trumbull said.

"The railroads must now look to the public for their co-operation in the burden they have assumed. Particularly do they ask that unselfish and intelligent attention be given to the whole problem and the railroads be treated in this emergency as they deserve to be, as great national assets."

## NEW WAYS 1,000 FEET LONG FOR FORD RIVER SHIP PLANT

Are to Be Constructed at a Cost of \$1,500,000—Largest Known.

Quincy, Mass., March 19.—A new set of ways 1,000 feet long, said to be the largest known, will be constructed at the yards of the Ford River Ship Building corporation at a cost of \$1,500,000 for the building of the new battle cruisers, a contract for which was awarded the corporation a few days ago.

Dominion's New War Loan.

Ottawa, Ont., March 19.—Sir Thomas White, Canada's minister of finance, announced today that subscriptions thus far to the Dominion's new war loan indicated it would be exceeded.

## Duty of Trainmen Likened to Soldiers

BY CHIEF JUSTICE WHITE IN ADAMSON DECISION

IN TIME OF EMERGENCY

Decision is Retroactive and Brotherhood Men Will Draw Back Pay From Jan. 1, Amounting to From \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000.

Washington, March 19.—In an epochal decision holding congress to be clothed with any and all power necessary to keep open the channels of interstate commerce, the supreme court today, dividing five to four, sustained the Adamson law as constitutional.

The immediate effect of the decision will be to fix a permanent eight hour basic day in computing wage scales on interstate railroads, for which a nation-wide strike has been threatened and to give, effective from January 1 this year, increases in wages for trainmen of about 25 per cent, at a cost of the estimate, estimated at from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000 a year.

Congress Has Right to Arbitrate.

The court, through Chief Justice White, declared both carriers and their employees, engaged in a business charged with a public interest, subject to the right of congress to arbitrate disputes affecting the operation of that business.

## Limitation of Trainmen's Rights.

"Whatever would be the right of an employee engaged in private business to demand wages as he desires, to leave the employment if he does not like it, or to insist on the same conditions," said the opinion, "such rights are necessarily subject to limitation in a business charged with a public interest and as to which the power to regulate commerce by congress applied and the agreement and to fix in case of dispute a standard of wages as we have seen necessarily obtained."

Trainmen Compared to Soldiers.

In delivering the opinion, the chief justice departed at this point from his usual position, and the position of men operating trains in a time of national emergency by comparing them to soldiers facing an enemy.

Coming on the heels of the concession of the eight hour basic day by the railroads at New York, to avert the strike, today's decision is regarded as largely supplying the agreement and, also, removing for all time, through the broadest interpretation of the court, the probability of future transportation paralysis.

Joining in the chief justice in Justice Brandeis and Justice McKenna and Holmes—his immediate seniors in point of service—and Justices Brandeis and Clark, junior members of the majority, said that the law was necessary to maintain interstate commerce and to protect the public interest.

Justice Brandeis, in a dissenting opinion, declared that the law was an interference with the right of interstate commerce and that it was an interference with the right of interstate commerce.

Justice Brandeis, in a dissenting opinion, declared that the law was an interference with the right of interstate commerce and that it was an interference with the right of interstate commerce.

Justice Brandeis, in a dissenting opinion, declared that the law was an interference with the right of interstate commerce and that it was an interference with the right of interstate commerce.

Justice Brandeis, in a dissenting opinion, declared that the law was an interference with the right of interstate commerce and that it was an interference with the right of interstate commerce.

Justice Brandeis, in a dissenting opinion, declared that the law was an interference with the right of interstate commerce and that it was an interference with the right of interstate commerce.

Justice Brandeis, in a dissenting opinion, declared that the law was an interference with the right of interstate commerce and that it was an interference with the right of interstate commerce.

Justice Brandeis, in a dissenting opinion, declared that the law was an interference with the right of interstate commerce and that it was an interference with the right of interstate commerce.

Justice Brandeis, in a dissenting opinion, declared that the law was an interference with the right of interstate commerce and that it was an interference with the right of interstate commerce.

Justice Brandeis, in a dissenting opinion, declared that the law was an interference with the right of interstate commerce and that it was an interference with the right of interstate commerce.

Justice Brandeis, in a dissenting opinion, declared that the law was an interference with the right of interstate commerce and that it was an interference with the right of interstate commerce.

Justice Brandeis, in a dissenting opinion, declared that the law was an interference with the right of interstate commerce and that it was an interference with the right of interstate commerce.

Justice Brandeis, in a dissenting opinion, declared that the law was an interference with the right of interstate commerce and that it was an interference with the right of interstate commerce.

Justice Brandeis, in a dissenting opinion, declared that the law was an interference with the right of interstate commerce and that it was an interference with the right of interstate commerce.

Justice Brandeis, in a dissenting opinion, declared that the law was an interference with the right of interstate commerce and that it was an interference with the right of interstate commerce.

Justice Brandeis, in a dissenting opinion, declared that the law was an interference with the right of interstate commerce and that it was an interference with the right of interstate commerce.

Justice Brandeis, in a dissenting opinion, declared that the law was an interference with the right of interstate commerce and that it was an interference with the right of interstate commerce.

Justice Brandeis, in a dissenting opinion, declared that the law was an interference with the right of interstate commerce and that it was an interference with the right of interstate commerce.

Justice Brandeis, in a dissenting opinion, declared that the law was an interference with the right of interstate commerce and that it was an interference with the right of interstate commerce.

Justice Brandeis, in a dissenting opinion, declared that the law was an interference with the right of interstate commerce and that it was an interference with the right of interstate commerce.

Justice Brandeis, in a dissenting opinion, declared that the law was an interference with the right of interstate commerce and that it was an interference with the right of interstate commerce.

Justice Brandeis, in a dissenting opinion, declared that the law was an interference with the right of interstate commerce and that it was an interference with the right of interstate commerce.

## 40 More Villages Taken by the British

ENTENTE ALLIES PRESSING THE RETREATING GERMANS

100 VILLAGES IN 3 DAYS

The Germans in Their Retreat Are Devastating the Country, Leaving the Inhabitants of the Places Evacuated Destitute.

The British and French forces in France are still pressing rapidly behind the retreating Germans all along the front from the region of Arras to the northeast of Soissons.

100 Villages in Three Days.

Forty more villages have been taken by the British, who during Monday's operations gained ground at various points, extending from two to eight miles in depth, while 20 additional villages and small towns in addition to those taken during the past three days have been re-captured by the French.

So rapid has been the advance of the French that they have penetrated beyond the village of Ham, twelve miles southwest of St. Quentin, and beyond Chaulnes, which lies some fifteen miles north of the line from which the offensive was started. These operations from the south and southwest are menacing the St. Quentin-Laon line and the railway junction at Laon.

The British and French forces in France are still pressing rapidly behind the retreating Germans all along the front from the region of Arras to the northeast of Soissons.

100 Villages in Three Days.

Forty more villages have been taken by the British, who during Monday's operations gained ground at various points, extending from two to eight miles in depth, while 20 additional villages and small towns in addition to those taken during the past three days have been re-captured by the French.

So rapid has been the advance of the French that they have penetrated beyond the village of Ham, twelve miles southwest of St. Quentin, and beyond Chaulnes, which lies some fifteen miles north of the line from which the offensive was started. These operations from the south and southwest are menacing the St. Quentin-Laon line and the railway junction at Laon.

The British and French forces in France are still pressing rapidly behind the retreating Germans all along the front from the region of Arras to the northeast of Soissons.

100 Villages in Three Days.

Forty more villages have been taken by the British, who during Monday's operations gained ground at various points, extending from two to eight miles in depth, while 20 additional villages and small towns in addition to those taken during the past three days have been re-captured by the French.

So rapid has been the advance of the French that they have penetrated beyond the village of Ham, twelve miles southwest of St. Quentin, and beyond Chaulnes, which lies some fifteen miles north of the line from which the offensive was started. These operations from the south and southwest are menacing the St. Quentin-Laon line and the railway junction at Laon.

The British and French forces in France are still pressing rapidly behind the retreating Germans all along the front from the region of Arras to the northeast of Soissons.

100 Villages in Three Days.

Forty more villages have been taken by the British, who during Monday's operations gained ground at various points, extending from two to eight miles in depth, while 20 additional villages and small towns in addition to those taken during the past three days have been re-captured by the French.

So rapid has been the advance of the French that they have penetrated beyond the village of Ham, twelve miles southwest of St. Quentin, and beyond Chaulnes, which lies some fifteen miles north of the line from which the offensive was started. These operations from the south and southwest are menacing the St. Quentin-Laon line and the railway junction at Laon.

The British and French forces in France are still pressing rapidly behind the retreating Germans all along the front from the region of Arras to the northeast of Soissons.

100 Villages in Three Days.

Forty more villages have been taken by the British, who during Monday's operations gained ground at various points, extending from two to eight miles in depth, while 20 additional villages and small towns in addition to those taken during the past three days have been re-captured by the French.

So rapid has been the advance of the French that they have penetrated beyond the village of Ham, twelve miles southwest of St. Quentin, and beyond Chaulnes, which lies some fifteen miles north of the line from which the offensive was started. These operations from the south and southwest are menacing the St. Quentin-Laon line and the railway junction at Laon.

The British and French forces in France are still pressing rapidly behind the retreating Germans all along the front from the region of Arras to the northeast of Soissons.

100 Villages in Three Days.

Forty more villages have been taken by the British, who during Monday's operations gained ground at various points, extending from two to eight miles in depth, while 20 additional villages and small towns in addition to those taken during the past three days have been re-captured by the French.

So rapid has been the advance of the French that they have penetrated beyond the village of Ham, twelve miles southwest of St. Quentin, and beyond Chaulnes, which lies some fifteen miles north of the line from which the offensive was started. These operations from the south and southwest are menacing the St. Quentin-Laon line and the railway junction at Laon.

The British and French forces in France are still pressing rapidly behind the retreating Germans all along the front from the region of Arras to the northeast of Soissons.

100 Villages in Three Days.

Forty more villages have been taken by the British, who during Monday's operations gained ground at various points, extending from two to eight miles in depth, while 20 additional villages and small towns in addition to those taken during the past three days have been re-captured by the French.

So rapid has been the advance of the French that they have penetrated beyond the village of Ham, twelve miles southwest of St. Quentin, and beyond Chaulnes, which lies some fifteen miles north of the line from which the offensive was started. These operations from the south and southwest are menacing the St. Quentin-Laon line and the railway junction at Laon.

The British and French forces in France are still pressing rapidly behind the retreating Germans all along the front from the region of Arras to the northeast of Soissons.

100 Villages in Three Days.

Forty more villages have been taken by the British, who during Monday's operations gained ground at various points, extending from two to eight miles in depth, while 20 additional villages and small towns in addition to those taken during the past three days have been re-captured by the French.

So rapid has been the advance of the French that they have penetrated beyond the village of Ham, twelve miles southwest of St. Quentin, and beyond Chaulnes, which lies some fifteen miles north of the line from which the offensive was started. These operations from the south and southwest are menacing the St. Quentin-Laon line and the railway junction at Laon.

The British and French forces in France are still pressing rapidly behind the retreating Germans all along the front from the region of Arras to the northeast of Soissons.

100 Villages in Three Days.

Forty more villages have been taken by the British, who during Monday's operations gained ground at various points, extending from two to eight miles in depth, while 20 additional villages and small towns in addition to those taken during the past three days have been re-captured by the French.

So rapid has been the advance of the French that they have penetrated beyond the village of Ham, twelve miles southwest of St. Quentin, and beyond Chaulnes, which lies some fifteen miles north of the line from which the offensive was started. These operations from the south and southwest are menacing the St. Quentin-Laon line and the railway junction at Laon.

The British and French forces in France are still pressing rapidly behind the retreating Germans all along the front from the region of Arras to the northeast of Soissons.

100 Villages in Three Days.

Forty more villages have been taken by the British, who during Monday's operations gained ground at various points, extending from two to eight miles in depth, while 20 additional villages and small towns in addition to those taken during the past three days have been re-captured by the French.

So rapid has been the advance of the French that they have penetrated beyond the village of Ham, twelve miles southwest of St. Quentin, and beyond Chaulnes, which lies some fifteen miles north of the line from which the offensive was started. These operations from the south and southwest are menacing the St. Quentin-Laon line and the railway junction at Laon.

The British and French forces in France are still pressing rapidly behind the retreating Germans all along the front from the region of Arras to the northeast of Soissons.

100 Villages in Three Days.

Forty more villages have been taken by the British, who during Monday's operations gained ground at various points, extending from two to eight miles in depth, while 20 additional villages and small towns in addition to those taken during the past three days have been re-captured by the French.

## Condensed Telegrams

Nicaragua's custom receipts in December were \$95,886, against \$77,166 in December, 1915.

Gold to the amount of \$300,000 was withdrawn from the sub-treasury for shipment to Cuba.

The Chevrolet Motor company today announced an initial dividend of 3 per cent, payable May 1.

Dr. Alberto Membrino, former president of Honduras and now minister at Washington, is seriously ill.

The Polish Victim's Relief Fund received contributions amounting to \$1,724, making a total of \$763,931.

Gold coin to the amount of \$1,870,000 was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury for shipment to South America.

Samuel Thurber, of Newton, was elected president of the New England Association of the Teachers of English.

General Murguia lost approximately 1,200 men in killed, wounded and missing in a battle with Villa at Rosario.

Dr. Pablo Desvergne, secretary of state for Cuba, held a conference with Counselor Polk of the State Department.

Ten naval lieutenants from the Argentine swept the coast between Puyo and a year's study with the United States Navy.

All embargoes placed by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad on account of the threatened strike were lifted yesterday.

Edward O'Gier, of Ridgewood, N. J., was killed by an express train on the Erie Railroad near the Glen Rock station.

King Alfonso of Spain wrote to Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, asking her cooperation in continuance of the relief work in Belgium.

A plan to have incorrigible boys do farm work is outlined in the annual report of the Society for the Reformation of Delinquent Juveniles.

Several houses were demolished and one person was killed in a windstorm that swept the coast near the towns of Tule and Verna, Mississippi.

Charles J. Vopicka, of Illinois, American minister to the Balkan states for the last three and a half years, arrived in New York yesterday.

Officials of the Nevada, California & Oregon Railroad state that a deal has been closed for the purchase of that road by the Western Pacific.

American foreign trade decreased approximately \$180,000,000 during February, the first month of Germany's unrestricted submarine warfare.

Reginald C. Vanderbilt of New York offered his estate at Portsmouth near Newport, R. I., to the American Red Cross, for use for hospital purposes.

Orders were received at Jackson, Miss., yesterday from Major General Wood not to demolish the Mississippi troops just back from the border.

Major-General Zein, governor-general of Finland was arrested by the commander of the Baltic fleet on the order of the provisional government.

Reports from the interior of Cuba show continued destruction of property but no aggressive organized movement by the rebels is apparent.

Rear Admiral William S. Benson, U. S. N., was selected as the recipient for the Laetare Medal for 1917, by the faculty of the University of Notre Dame.

The police headquarters building at Gloucester, Mass., was virtually destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. Some of the police and district court records were lost.

William E. Chandler, secretary of the navy under President Arthur from 1902 to 1908, died at his home in Hampshire from 1887 to 1901, is ill at his home at Washington.

The Chinese officials who took possession of a German steamer interned at Amoy, China, found it completely disabled, the vital parts of the machinery having been removed.

The York Cotton Mills, at Saco, Me., employing 2,300 hands, were closed on an indefinite period, the management announced, as a result of a strike of 125 weavers for higher wages.

The Naval Academy practice squadron will consist this year of four battalions, the Missouri, Ohio, Maine and Wisconsin. The squadron will leave Annapolis the first week in June.

Luis Terrazas, Jr., formerly one of the largest land owners in the world, who was driven from his home in Mexico by the bandit Villa, dropped dead in a grocery store in Los Angeles.

Resolutions pledging the support of the Charitable Irish Society to President Wilson in his efforts to bring about a settlement of the Irish situation were adopted at the 180th anniversary meeting at Boston.

Five of the best known yachts flying the American flag were offered, free of all expense, by their owners to the Naval Reserve Committee for government service in case of a national emergency.

Lieut. Edward A. Kelly, an American aviator, who for the last year and a half was with the British flying corps, arrived at New York on the steamer Republic today to assist in constructing American fliers at Mineola.

Secretary Tumulty has written a letter, made public yesterday, to Thomas F. Martin, secretary of state of New Jersey, urging that the democratic party in New Jersey support local politics in the regulation of the liquor traffic.

The War Department announced that the 760 sailors comprising the crews of the interned German sea raiders, Prinz Eitel Friedrich and Kronprinz Wilhelm, now tied up at the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, will be transferred to Fort Oglethorpe and Fort MacPherson, Ga.

No change was reported at the Bridgeport hospital late last night in the condition of James T. Patterson, president of the Cornwall and Patterson company and his wife, who were injured in a recent automobile accident in Bridgeport, in which Arthur V. Phillips of New Haven was instantly killed.

Yale Seniors Ban Liquor.

New Haven, Conn., March 19.—Yale's senior class today by a 10-0 decision to dispense with the use of intoxicating liquors at its class banquet in June. The same vote will hold good as to reunion gatherings, unless today's action should be rescinded.

Yarrowdale Men Have Left Borns.

Washington, March 19.—American Minister Stovall at Berre reported today that the 59 Americans from the German prize ship Yarrowdale had left Berre via Lyons for Barcelona. John Niberg, whose citizenship had been questioned, established American identity and was included.

Yarrowdale Men Have Left Borns.

Washington, March 19.—American Minister Stovall at Berre reported today that the 59 Americans from the German prize ship Yarrowdale had left Berre via Lyons for Barcelona. John Niberg, whose citizenship had been questioned, established American identity